

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1891.

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## SPECIAL OFFERS

For this week strictly all-wool Cheviot Overcoats in gray and brown mixtures at \$6. These are worth \$8, but the lot is a broken one and must go at a reduced price.

Another Broken Lot: For Monday and Tuesday, a \$5 Fall Overcoat, excellent wearing material, at only \$3.90.

Also: A splendid \$2 Stiff Hat at \$1.38.

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MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,  
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## RUBBER CLOTHING.

Men's Sheeting Coats, Dull Twill, Cream Serge, Dull Mountaineer, Wild West, Wine Royal and Imperial Twill. Full line of OIL CLOTHING in Cape Ann, Commodore and Hoosier "Slickers," with or without belts. Waterproof Jackets, wool lined, and Apron Pants, in black and yellow. LADIES' AND MISSES' WATERPROOF GARMENTS. Latest patterns Cape, Peasant, Inverness and Stanley cut, in Woven and Printed Plaids, Checks and Stripes.

Stocks Complete in all Departments. Lowest Prices always a certainty.

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We will send Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List of BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., on application.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,  
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ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1891,

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## HARVEST EXCURSIONS

September 15 and 29

40 PRINCIPAL POINTS

West, Northwest,  
Southwest and South

Harvest Excursion Tickets will be sold by "BIG FOUR" ROUTE to all points authorized by the Central Traffic Association, Sept. 15 and 29.

For particulars call on "Big Four" agents.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four office, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street, and Union Station, Indianapolis.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Home-Seekers'  
EXCURSION

On Tuesday, Sept. 15

—THE—  
C. H. & D. R. R.

Will sell excursion tickets to points in Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at

ONE FARE

For the round trip. Tickets are good to return thirty days from date of sale.

ON SEPT. 19  
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Will sell excursion tickets to HAMILTON, O., on account of the Centennial Celebration, at \$2 for the round trip.

For further information call at C. H. & D. R. R. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

L. A. MILLER, General Agent

Slightly warmer; fair weather.

## FALL STYLES.

The various departments of the  
WHEN CLOTHING STORE

Are daily receiving from our factory supplies for the early fall demand. Though the weather just now may not incline you to indulge in autumn vestures, you know by experience that the time when these will be in order is not far off.

Whenever, in your judgment, that time shall have arrived, you will find

## THE WHEN

Thoroughly ready to do justice to the subject, to your wants, and to your desire to expend your money "where it will do you the most good."

We are busily engaged preparing for the biggest autumn trade in the annals of

## THE WHEN

## THOSE IN NEED SERVED FIRST

Gen. Raum Tells Why There Is Delay in Adjudicating Some Pension Claims.

Old Soldiers and Widows Not Now on the Rolls Given Preference Over Those Who Are Already Drawing Considerable Sums.

If Clerks Answered All Letters 100,000 Less Cases Would Be Considered.

Postmasters in Many Towns Compelled to Pay Assistants Out of Their Own Pockets Because of Inadequate Allowances.

## TOO MANY LETTER-WRITERS.

To Answer All, General Raum Says, Would Delay Adjudication of Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Gen. W. H. Enoch, member of Congress-elect from the Twelfth Ohio district, came to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner of Pensions as to the seeming delay in the settlement of pension claims, and especially as to the answer of the Pension Bureau on calls made by the General as to the status of claims, some of his calls being answered promptly and others not for months, if at all. General Enoch was anxious to know why there was not a uniformity in the answers to his calls for the status of pension claims, in answer to which Commissioner Raum has written General Enoch the following interesting and instructive letter upon matters pertaining to the settlement of claims in the Bureau of Pensions:

"Dear General—In compliance with your request in regard to certain matters connected with the business of the Pension Office, I beg to advise you that I have been and am continuing to receive a large number of letters from claimants, and the prompt adjudication of all claims pending in this bureau. On the 1st day of July there were 523,787 claimants prosecuting claims before the office, who have not been pensioned, and there were 385,089 claims pending in the shape of claims for increase of pension and duplicate claims under different laws, making a grand total of 908,876 pending claims. It will be obvious from this statement of the volume of business here that it is practically impossible to bring all these cases to a prompt settlement—they cannot all be taken up at once. I have adopted certain rules for the government of the business of the office whereby claims which are of such a nature as to have the right of way and be hurried to the earliest possible settlement. I have felt, too, that where claimants are already receiving a considerable pension they are not entitled to as great a proportion of the official force working upon their claims for increase of pensions as those claimants—old soldiers and their widows—who are not drawing pensions.

"The office force is so divided that both classes of work is steadily going on, but the larger portion of the official force is upon original work. Now, the objective point of all the labor of the office is the adjudication of the pension claims and the issuing of certificates. Any interference with this is an impediment which should be avoided, if possible. Now, in addition to letters of members of Congress, the office last year received 1,170,000 communications from claimants, their friends and attorneys, making inquiry as to the condition of these claims. These communications poured in at the rate of more than 3,000 per day. Their receipt was acknowledged, and the letters sent to the claims, but it was physically impossible to draw the cases to which they related and give the condition of the same.

"You ask why is one congressional call answered sooner than another when they are both filed at the same time. Your calls are answered when the claims are reached in their turn. Consequently, if you file twenty calls for status to-day they will be answered in the order in which they are received, and immediate attention because the cases are ready, while others may not be taken up for some time to come.

"By directing the energies of the office to the adjudication of claims and keeping the force steadily at work upon that business I have at last brought the office up to the adjudication of 30,000 claims per month. I believe that this can be kept up during the present fiscal year. In fact, I have set the office the task of issuing 500,000 certificates during the present fiscal year, which will be an increase of 100,000 over the work of the last fiscal year, and the work of the fiscal year just closed (June 30) showed an increase of nearly 100,000 certificates over any previous year. As a member of Congress you will, of course, be interested to know that this great increase in the rolls proposed by the issue of 500,000 certificates during this fiscal year will not create a deficiency in the appropriation. The appropriation for this year, made by the last Congress, is \$10,125,000. I am fully satisfied, after a careful examination of the subject, that the work which will be done by the office during the fiscal year will not create a deficiency upon that appropriation.

"During the past fiscal year there were received in the office 154,817 communications from members of Congress in regard to pension claims. Nearly all the members of both houses are in correspondence with one claimant, and you will observe that an average of from 400 to 500 applicants per day for status were received during the past fiscal year. To draw the claims to which these letters relate and have the examiners from day to day give the status of claims as requested by members would be such an interference with the other business of the bureau that it would be a denial of justice to probably 75,000 or 100,000 pensioners per annum who would otherwise receive certificates upon adjudication of their claims. Where a member of Congress is cognizant of the fact, from knowledge or accurate information, that a soldier is in such a condition, physically or financially, as to render it important that his claim should have immediate attention, that fact is brought to the notice of the office, I do not hesitate to have the case called up, examined and the status given, and in such cases I would be glad to respond to your letters.

"It seems to me that when the veterans of the war who are your constituents understand the condition of things at the Pension Office, they will be more inclined to dispose of this business, they will counsel patience on all sides. The important thing for every claimant to do is to obtain and furnish the necessary evidence to complete their claims. When this is done they must give notice of the fact of completion and the claim will be taken up promptly and disposed of as soon as possible. Very truly yours,

"GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner."

## INJUSTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

Compelled to Pay for Clerk-Hire Because Their Allowances Are Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There probably never were more demands made upon the Postoffice Department than at this time by postmasters throughout the country for increase of allowances for clerk-hire. This grows out of the enormous increase of business in the various offices, and the fact that for many years there has been much less allowed than was necessary to carry on the work. It is stated that there are thousands of postmasters in all parts of the country who are every month paying out of their own pockets money for their clerks; that the allowances of the Postoffice Department are inadequate to the demands of the business, and rather than give an inferior service the postmasters go down into their own pockets and make up the deficiency. It is probable that 10 per cent. of the salaries of the postmasters of the second and third classes are paid by the postmasters to clerks, in their efforts to make good the

latter's salaries. The postmasters in the large cities—those of the first and special classes—do not find this trouble, for there is so much pressure by the patrons upon Congress that ample provision is made. It is the postmasters in cities of five or six thousand population who have the trouble.

When the late Congress proposed to increase the appropriation for salaries and the postmasters at once saw that they were to be paid more than \$1,000 a year, the Democratic press began howling about extravagance. But it is found that before the readjustment is completed the postmasters are going down into their pockets and taking out their own money to meet their clerical expenses. These are expenses which must of necessity increase with the growth of towns and cities.

## WILL ASSIST MCKINLEY.

Secretary Foster Will Devote Part of His Vacation to the Ohio Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—When Secretary Foster left here ten days ago for a fishing cruise along the upper Atlantic coast, he said he would be absent away till about the 20th of the month. The Secretary is a nervous, busy man. Although he has been here all summer hard at work with vexatious problems, he could not stand time-killing and soon began to indicate a desire to return. He is to arrive here to-morrow or Tuesday, and the first thing he will do is to go to the office and see to it that the four-and-a-half-per-cent. bond extension and a few other things a little time, he will go to Fostoria, his Ohio home, and prepare to remove his family there. He has a house already prepared. Secretary Foster intends to devote the last two weeks of the Ohio campaign in his native State to the campaign, arriving at Fostoria for the election of Major McKinley. In view of his long and hard work here, and the fact that he has had less vacation than any other well-known private citizen in Washington this summer, his two weeks of campaigning at home in October will not come within the pale of criticism.

## MINOR MATTERS.

Increasing Demand for Immigrants for Domestic—Where the Danger Lies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—From the manager of the immigration office in New York the information comes that there is a boom in the demand for immigrants as domestics. There are hundreds of calls every week at the immigration office for women arriving from Germany, England, Scotland and Norway. The superintendent of immigration at the Treasury Department says he has a great many requests for women who are wanted as domestics. Good cooks and housekeepers get from \$12 to \$30 a month in this city, board and living included. The immigrants have seldom ever been paid half this much—generally about one-fourth these wages. The employment office here reports more calls than ever for housekeepers and cooks. They find that the demand for help in manufacturing and the growing independence of the people deprecate the amount of labor offered for the house. The effect of the increased demand for domestics is to drive the immigrants to the open market, where the volume of female immigration will henceforth materially increase.

## Italy and the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Marquis Imperiali, Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, has informed Dr. T. S. Verdi, president of the Italo-American committee for the promotion of the Columbian exhibition, that the Italian Ministry has acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Italo-Americans held in Washington on July 17, requesting the Italian government to officially participate in the French exhibition held in Paris in 1889, and that the refusal to be officially represented at the Columbian exhibition is in consequence of a rule never before decreed by the government, which is interpreted as an act of hostility towards enterprises, or an effort to prevent the Italians from exhibiting. That, on the contrary, the government, wishing the success of the Columbian exhibition, has given the widest publicity to the invitation of its committee, and will do all in its power to assist such of its citizens as desire to exhibit, giving them every possible facility.

## Salvador's Reciprocity Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Minister Morales, of San Salvador, arrived here last night on the steamer San Juan. Mr. Morales will proceed to Washington, where he will negotiate a reciprocity treaty between the United States and San Salvador. Mr. Morales ridicules the reports that war is imminent between San Salvador and Guatemala.

## General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert John, of Indianapolis, are guests of Mrs. Barton D. Jones, of Fourteenth street. For the first time in many months there is not an Indiana Congressman in Washington.

## PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

An Excursion Train Attempts to Cut Across a Curve and Three Cars Are Wrecked.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—An excursion train was wrecked in the Clear Creek canyon to-day in a most peculiar manner, it being the first case of the kind on record. The train, which consisted of eight day coaches, three baggage cars and two engines, left here about 9 o'clock this morning. It reached Beaver brook on its way to Georgetown at noon. At this point, while rounding a very sharp curve across the creek, the engines pulled the three middle cars off the track and from the shape of "horse shoes" trailing in the creek, it was a straight line. The derailed cars were thrown down the embankment into the creek-bed and badly wrecked. The engine was bruised but not seriously injured; Gen. W. C. Browning had his right side bruised and internal injuries, express messenger Ault badly hurt, and brakeman Warren cut on head and right side bruised. Twenty-four other passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously. The injured returned to this city by a special train sent out from here as soon as the wreck was reported.

## Abandoned the Chase.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 13.—The pursuit of the Evansville recently robbed the Southern Pacific train at Samuels' place has ended so far as the citizens' posse and State rangers are concerned. All evidence in their possession has been turned over to the postal authorities, who will continue the attempts to capture the desperadoes. The robbers were so hard pressed that they were forced to abandon their horses and take to the mountains on foot. They are now ensconced in the broken country south of Marathon, Tex. As a cowboy without his horse is like an ordinary man without his legs, the end of the chase is not far off. The gang are all well-known outlaws of the Langtry country. The officers refuse to give their names.

## Work of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—The present extra session of the Legislature will expire on the 15th inst. The details as to the time to be occupied have not yet been decided upon, but the time and place of meeting will be Oct. 8, at Ada.

and revision of the election laws. A bill reappointing the State into senatorial and representative districts has been perfected and passed in Democratic caucus, and a bill creating a penitentiary commission and providing for the building of new penitentiary and providing the funds has been adopted by the joint committee of the two houses and recommended for passage. This latter bill will be brought up in both houses next Tuesday. It is the general impression that the whole matter will be left in statu quo until a new General Assembly is elected. The Governor will be empowered to return the convicts to Briceville, but nothing will be done toward the proposed investigation of the conduct of Labor Commissioner Ford and Assistant Labor Commissioner Allen during the late Briceville troubles.

## MAY BE ANOTHER LYNCHING.

Governor Hovey Asked to Order Troops to Protect a Benton County Murderer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FOWLER, Sept. 13.—All day long and until late to-night crowds of people have thronged the streets of this usually peaceable town, converting Sunday into a day of excitement and fearful dread. The announcement had been made that a mob, intent on lynching murderer Baldwin, was on its way from Ambia, and that the sheriff would be empowered to return the convicts to Briceville, but nothing will be done toward the proposed investigation of the conduct of Labor Commissioner Ford and Assistant Labor Commissioner Allen during the late Briceville troubles.

## The Governor Declines to Send Troops.

At 7 o'clock last evening Governor Hovey received a telegram from Fowler, worded as follows: "Murderer in jail. Threats of lynching. Will you send militia of this place out?" The telegram was signed "Henry W. Snyder, sheriff; John B. Brown, treasurer." The Governor received no information as to the name of the murdered person or the circumstances of the crime. He promptly replied with the following telegram:

Henry W. Snyder, Sheriff, Fowler, Ind.

"Do your duty as sheriff of your county. Summons issued to all men of your county and maintain the peace. The Governor has no power to call out militia on mere threats of breach of the peace. If open violence overcomes all legal authority in your county the militia will not be called out. ALVIN P. HOVEY, Governor."

## BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

Tragic Death of Farmer John Licht, Who Was Short in His Accounts as Trustee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHOALS, Ind., Sept. 13.—Lost River township Trustee John Licht was recently discovered to be short in his accounts. An examination by the county superintendent showed that the old German had attempted to straighten them out in vain. He resigned the office at once, and did little else than brood on his trouble. For more than twelve months he had been unable to walk and wholly incapacitated either to serve as trustee or attend to his affairs on his farm. Of late he had acted queerly, and yesterday, calling his wife to his room, he ordered her to cook and bake and prepare the house for company.

"Company's coming to-morrow," said he. "The house will be full."

At midnight, when everything was still, he crawled out of bed and to the bureau, where his revolver was always kept. He inserted the muzzle in his mouth and fired a bullet up into his brain. The shot awakened his wife, but he was dead when she reached him. As he had said, company came to-day. The house was full.

## Fatal Dive of a Banker's Son.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—John M. S. Peabody, son of a wealthy London banker, was accidentally drowned in this city to-day. He was manager of the Park & Lacle lumber-yard in North Portland, and went to the river for a swim about 5 P. M. He dived from the ship five feet above the water, and, as he did not come up, his companions became alarmed. As the water was only six feet deep they had no trouble in finding him, and when they got him out he had every appearance of being drowned. Still, three physicians worked over him nearly two hours, and then he was given up for dead. At the morgue this evening it was discovered that his neck was broken. The deceased was twenty-two years of age and the son of R. D. Peabody, manager of the London and San Francisco Bank in London. He was staying here with relatives, having run away from home about a year ago.

## Sheriff Assassinated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—John McCargue, sheriff of Somerset, Ky., was shot dead last night. He had been out of town, and, having returned, was putting his horse in the stable when he was fired upon. His wife and daughter heard the shot, and ran out to the stable. They saw Joseph and John Gilliland, brothers, standing outside the stable with pistols in their hands. One of them snapped a pistol at the women, but it failed to go off, and the assassins ran away. McCargue's body was found lying in the stable. The Gillilands are under arrest and there are threats of lynching.

## Railroad Passenger Assaulted.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 13.—President Charles B. Tedcastle, of the New England Terminal Company, was assaulted at New Britain, Sept. 12, by John Seaman, a Bridgeport commercial traveler. The trouble was caused by Tedcastle using some slighting language to Seaman. The railroad magnate had his nose punched and his eyes blackened. Seaman was arrested, but was later released.

## Ex-Congressman Sent May Recover.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Ex-Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, is slowly but surely recovering. Yesterday he was able to take and retain solid food. His physician, Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, is so encouraged as to warrant him in leaving town for a week. A local physician will have charge during Dr. Pepper's absence. Newton air has been decidedly beneficial to the patient.

## Will Meet in Joint Debate.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The chairman of the Republican and Democratic committees have agreed upon the time for the joint debate between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley. The details as to the opening and closing of the debate and the time to be occupied have not yet been decided upon, but the time and place of meeting will be Oct. 8, at Ada.

## Arrest of Orth Stein.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Orth Stein, whose numerous escapades have been chronicled from time to time, is under arrest here.

## BALMACEDA IN A MONASTERY

Chili's Ex-President Believed to Be in Santiago Under Clerical Protection.

King Charles of Roumania Harassed by His Ministers with the View of Forcing Him to Abdicate in the Interest of Russia.

Reparation Made for Chinese Outrages Deemed Insufficient by Foreigners.

Force May Be Used to Bring the Authorities to a Sense of Their Obligations—Schooner Run Down by the Steamer Arizona.

## SEARCHING FOR BALMACEDA.

Chili's Fugitive President Thought to Be Hiding in a Santiago Monastery.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 13.—The police authorities are still prosecuting a vigorous search throughout Santiago for the fugitive ex-President Balmaceda. It is now the general belief that he is in hiding in some of the monasteries. Some of these institutions have already been visited by the police, but so far no trace of Balmaceda has been discovered. In spite of this fact rumors gain ground that he has found protection under clerical wings.

The German minister to Chili has made a public denial here of the cable to the New York Herald in which it was said that he had ordered the admiral of the German warship Leipzig to surrender political refugees, but the admiral had declined to do so, calling on the German Emperor for approval of his action, and that the Emperor had called back sustaining the admiral. The correspondent reaffirms the truth of his statement and challenges proof to the contrary. It is said the German minister might try to explain another extraordinary proceeding on his part while he is about it. His recent conduct in permitting the removal of Balmaceda's Minister of War, Valquez, from the German legation to prison is generally condemned, and has provoked much adverse criticism from even the warmest partisans of the junta's cause. President Jorge Montt himself, upon learning the particulars of the strange case, ordered that Senator Valquez should be returned to the legation, and declared that his removal and imprisonment were a violation of the sanctity of the legation. Senator Montt's magnanimous conduct is in marked contrast to the action of the German minister.

The British war ship Malpene has been ordered to China and the Champion to Esquimaut, a seaport of British Columbia on Vancouver island. The Champion on its way north will call at Esquimaut to take aboard Colonel Carvallo and Intendente Sanchez, two of Balmaceda's officials, and will land them at Callao. The Spanish minister to this country, has tendered the thanks of himself, his country and the Spanish residents of Chili to Admiral Brown, of the United States fleet, for his offers of protection to the ministers and his countrymen during the recent troubles. The foreign ministers are much chagrined at the promptitude displayed by Minister Egan in scoring a point in behalf of the United States in recognizing the junta's authority ahead of any other nation.

The ambulance service has tendered a testimonial to Passed Assistant Surgeon Edgar, of the United States steamship San Francisco, Edward Stitt, of the admiral, and the two junior surgeons of the same vessels for their valuable aid in behalf of the injured in the recent conflicts.

It is reported that all persons known to have been active supporters of Balmaceda, as well as those who were guilty of peculation, will lose their property by confiscation. A supreme decree has been organized, and all of these cases will be submitted to it.

## Balmaceda Silver at Lisbon.

LISBON, Sept. 14.—The steamer Moselle arrived this morning with the silver shipped from Valparaiso by Balmaceda before his downfall.

## PLOT AGAINST A KING.

Attempt to Force Roumania's Ruler to Abdicate in the Interest of Russia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—From Vienna comes the startling information that King Charles of Roumania is virtually the prisoner of his own ministers, and that a scheme is on foot to drive him to abdication. The King has at heart been with the Queen in her desire to bring about the marriage of the Crown Prince and Mademoiselle Varesco, but he was overborne by his ministers, and for fear that he may relent and give way to the wishes of his almost dying wife, a deputation of the ministers follows him everywhere and he was not even permitted, when he went to Venice, to see the Queen without the presence of a member of the ministry. The explanation of this is that the ministry favors Russia and believes that King Charles is a tool in the hands of the throne they could better carry out their schemes for the Russification of the kingdom, as a tool in the hands of the Czars. King Charles has a strong hold on the loyalty and devotion of Roumanians. This cannot be said of the Crown Prince, who is not the King's son, but the son of his brother, introduced from Germany as heir to the throne, and therefore unconnected with the traditions and memories which make King Charles himself dear to the Roumanians. The overthrow of King Charles would, therefore, mean the overthrow of his dynasty and the virtual substitution of a Russian protectorate. As King Charles, however, belongs to a branch of the German imperial family, it is not likely that the German Emperor and his ally, Francis Joseph, of Austria, would view with indifference the dethronement of a Hohenzollern.

## MUST MAKE REPARATION.

Foreigners May Use Force if China Does Not Punish Her Rioters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The steamer China arrived to-day from China and Japan, making the trip from Yokohama in twelve days, eleven hours and fifty-five minutes. It was thought she would attempt to break the record made by the Vancouver line of steamships, but she did not do so. She brings advices from China to Aug. 50. The British minister, Sir John W. Folson, made a strong protest against the dilatory manner in which the Chinese government dealt with the recent outbreaks against foreigners, and put three questions to the government, asking, first, why an edict on the subject of riots was not dispatched through the empire by telegraph; second, why the Wuhan magistrate, who tried to stop the riots, was degraded, while his superiors, who did nothing, were not punished; and third, why the punishment of the guilty at Wunsh was delayed. Li Hung Chang answered those questions, as follows: First, it is not the custom of China to send edicts by wire; second, the magistrate was degraded for other reasons, and third, the rioters had been punished, two being executed and the others otherwise punished. The North China News says the reply is a palpable evasion and only shows that China cannot be depended upon by the foreign powers. The paper continues: "Meanwhile the powers do not intend to be satisfied